Gazette of the United States.

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PLAN
Of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Published at the SEAT *of the* NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, CONTAINING,

I. EARLY and authentic Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated so as to form an *HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.*

II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

III. ESSAYS on the great subjects of Government; also upon the *national* and *local* Rights of the AMERICAN CITIZENS, as founded upon the National or State Constitutions; also upon every other Subject, which may appear suitable for newspaper discussion.

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X. The STATE of the FUNDS—Courses of Exchange—Prices Current, &c.

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To the PUBLIC.

AT this important Crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under *equal* Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to restore and establish the PUBLIC CREDIT—and *ALL* under the auspices of an untried System of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—*Hence the propriety of encreasing the Mediums of Knowledge and Information.*

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new Era in her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—The wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which have had their day upon the great Theatre of Time, and are now no more, suggest the most important Mementos—These, with the rapid series of Events, in which our own Country has been so deeply interested, have taught the enlightened Citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY and LAWS, are inseparable.

This Conviction has led to the adoption of the New Constitution; for however, VARIOUS the Sentiments, respecting the MERITS of this System, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity that exists, of an EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A paper, therefore, established upon NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, and IMPARTIAL PRINCIPLES—which shall take up the premised Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this Publication is determined to leave no avenue of informaton unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of Persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant, *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

SIX Months have now elapsed since this paper was ushered into existence—how far the spirit of the plan has been exhibited, and adhered to, is not for the Editor to say.—A generous and candid public has awarded its approbation, by a subscription which is said to be more extensive than usual on similar occasions.—An acknowledgement of the favor is therefore due from the publisher.—The expence attending an undertaking of this kind is always great; in the present instance, it has not been counterbalanced by any of the customary receipts on account of advertisements—the object being an extensive circulation, the Editor conceiving that their insertion would have counteracted that part of his plan, has never admitted any. This consideration if it was necessary to be suggested, would point out the importance of punctuality on the part of the subscribers—it appears to have been very generally attended to, as the payments have been unusually prompt.

It is necessary to observe that the number of names which have honored the subscription, is not sufficient to defray the expence of the publication, and to afford the Editor a competent support, on a supposition that the whole should be collected.—Additional subscriptions are therefore solicited; and when it is considered, that the paper is new in its construction; contains intelligence of the most interesting nature; abounds with more originality than any other periodical publication; and, viewed as a miscellany, is cheaper than any magazine, register, &c. it can not be doubted but that it will receive an adequate patronage.

In the present number, the publication of the Journals of the Senate is commenced. As there is no gallery to the Senate Chamber, all that can be known of the proceedings of that Most Honorable branch of the National Legislature, is from their Journals; in this view of the subject, it is supposed they will be interesting to the public. The price of the Laws and the Journals of the two Houses only, which will be given in the course of one year, amounts to more than the subscription.

The Editor is determined to prosecute the publication, upon its original principles: He hopes to make it more interesting, by the communications of his ingenious correspondents: He solicits the aid of every friend to science, freedom and government: And such speculations as bear a friendly aspect to the peace, honor and prosperity of our rising nation, will be received with gratitude by the public's humble servant

JOHN FENNO.

NEW-YORK, *October* 14, 1789.

THE TABLET.—No. LV.

"When human creatures once submit to government, and are used to live under the restraint of laws, it is incredible how many useful cautions and self-denials they will learn to practise by experience and imitation."

THERE prevails an opinion, even among sensible politicians, that men are only obedient to government from compulsion. If fear of punishment, say they, is removed, there will no longer be any obedience to the laws. Whether this consequence would follow to such a degree, that, upon the removal of penal laws, government would be dissolved, need not be brought into discussion. Certain however it is, that many useful, virtuous citizens pass through life, without ever feeling any emotions of such a fear. Their obedience therefore is to be ascribed to other causes. Perhaps habit constitutes the most powerful one. Men are accustomed to perform duties without a repetition of the motives which first stimulated them; and they learn to sustain burdens and sacrifices without opposition or complaint. Obedience resulting from such causes has a preference over that, which is produced by penalties. It costs the government less, and is a demonstration that the people love and regard the laws.

In a well regulated community it will be found that the orderly conduct of the citizens becomes a matter of general consent. It is understood and expected among the inhabitants that certain rules of decorum with respect to behaviour, and a steady, peaceable observance of the laws should be deemed requisite in obtaining weight and popularity of character. When a government has been long established, such regulations will introduce themselves as a matter of course, and will contribute to relieve the magistrate from many painful acts of duty. But in the first organization of government, the friends of good order and virtue should discover a peculiar degree of care and vigilance. Otherwise the people will early form habits of disobedience to the laws, and disrespect for the magistrates. I have before discussed points something like these, in the 13th and 14th numbers of my speculations, which were principally confined to the subject of smuggling. In those essays I dwelt largely upon the advantage of associations, and pointed out how far they would prove efficacious in giving the revenue laws a favorable introduction.

I am inclined to imagine that the people are now so opposed to the fraudulent practice of smuggling, that few individuals will dare risque the attempt. Indeed I should feel a strong degree of security that the revenue would be honestly collected, were not the ports of entry so numerous and scattered as to increase the temptation to the practice, by lessening the difficulty and hazard. Those persons who live in the vicinity of the little ports will do well to reflect that they hold their advantages only in a state of probation. If they discover an honest indignation against every attempt to defraud the revenue, and give equal demonstrations of integrity with the inhabitants of larger ports, it is not improbable they may be long indulged with the present accommodating arrangements. These people would likewise do well to reflect that, it was with difficulty, Congress were prevailed on to consent to the establishment of such various ports of entry, as it was predicted that the product of the revenue would be endangered by the indulgence. If therefore the anticipations of those members, who objected to the plan, should prove true, it will no doubt induce Congress to make alterations in the system less adapted to the general convenience of the citizens. In whatever light the subject is viewed, there results the strongest arguments in favor of watching carefully over the revenue, that it may prove so productive as not to defeat the purpose of the present lenient regulations.

The inhabitants of populous towns are more readily formed into habits of punctuality and honor, than those in smaller places, where credit and character are less essential to prosperity. It therefore happens, that the mean, dishonorable practice of smuggling finds more conntenance in small than large ports. But the inhabitants in general, who derive no benefit from the illicit gains, should contemplate well the inconvenience to which they will be exposed, by acquiescing in so pernicious and disgraceful a practice. It promotes the interests of a few unworthy individuals at the expence of the honest, industrious part of the community. For, if the government finds the sources of the revenue, already in operation, inadequate to the public expenditure, new channels of supply must be opened. The people, by conniving at frauds in the collection of the imposts, are giving themselves no relief, but are in fact encreasing their own burdens.

Some men have such a false taste in morals as to feel no remorse at practising knavery against the government. There is a seducing kind of fallacy in this idea. The reason it is not generally exploded, and public knaves treated with the same contempt and abhorrence as private, proceeds from the injury not being so striking and apparent. Men do not so readily discern the inconvenience as to complain of the injustice. All kinds of knavery however are a public dishonor and detriment; and all good men should make a common cause in preventing and punishing it in all shapes and degrees.

In the present state of our government, we cannot depend on the penal force of the laws alone. Virtuous citizens should have an understanding with each other, and make it a point of honor and ambition to establish a fair collection of the revenue.

When a just and honorable practice has been a few months or years observed, men will annex ideas of infamy to every act of fraud committed against the public treasury. The prosperity of society depends more than is usually imagined on the honest habits of the people. There is such a connection between different virtues that when one prevails it cherishes and promotes many others. Honesty will prove favorable to economy; and by paying punctually what is demanded, there is less reason to expect an accumulation of demands. Virtuous and discerning men must therefore rejoice to find a spirit of honor and punctuality existing in all transactions relative to the public treasury. Nothing will more effectually contribute to this object, than good examples and a general sentiment of disapprobation against every species of fraud or collusion that is discovered.

LETTERS,
Written in Holland, *in the Year M,DCC,LXXX,*
By His Excellency
THE VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

LETTER III.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 6, 1780.

SIR,

YOUR third proprofition is "*to shew that America, notwithstanding the war, daily increases in strength and force.*"

It is an undoubted fact, that America daily increases in strength and force; but it may not be so easy to prove this to the satisfaction of an European, who has never been across the Atlantic; however, some things may be brought into consideration, which may convince if properly attended to.

1. It may be argued from experience of former wars, during all which, the population of that country was so far from being diminished, or even kept at a stand, that it was always found, at the end of a war, that the numbers of people had increased, during the course of it, nearly in the same ratio as in time of peace. Even in the last French war, which lasted from 1755 to 1763 (during which time the American colonies made as great exertions, had in the field as great a number of men, and put themselves to as great an expence, in proportion to the numbers of people, as the United States have done during this war) it was found that the population had increased nearly as fast as in times of peace.

2 If you make enquiry into the circumstances of the different parts of America, at this day, you find all the States pushing their settlements out into the wilderness, upon the frontiers, cutting down the woods, and subduing new lands, with as much eagerness and rapidity as they used to do in former times of war or peace. This spreading of the people, into the wilderness, is a decisive proof of the increasing population.

3. The only certain way of determining the ratio of the increase of population, is by authentic numerations of the people, and regular official returns. This has, I believe, never been done generally in former wars, and has been generally omitted in this. Yet some States have made these returns: The Massachusetts Bay, for example, had a valuation about the year 1773 or 1774, and again the last year, 1779, they had another. In this period of 5 years, that State was found to have increased, both in number of people and value of property, more than it had ever grown before in the same period of time. Now the Massachusetts Bay had a greater number of men employed in the war, both by land and sea, in proportion to the number of her inhabitants, than any other State in the thirteen. She has had more men killed, taken prisoners, and died of sickness, than any other State; yet her growth has been as rapid as ever: From whence it may be fairly argued, that all the other States have grown in the same or a greater proportion.

4. It has been found by calculations, that America has doubled her numbers, even by natural generation alone, upon an average, about once in eighteen years. This war has now laſted near ſix years; in the courſe of it, we commonly compute, in America, that we have loſt, by ſickneſs, and the ſword, and captivity, about five and thirty thouſand men. But the number of people have not increaſed leſs than fifty thouſand ſouls; which give at leaſt an hundred thouſand fighting men. We have not leſs, probably, than ſeventy thouſand fighting men, in America, more than we had on the day that hoſtilities were firſt commenced, on the 19th of April, 1775. There are near twenty thouſand fighting men added to the numbers in America every year.—Is this the caſe with our enemy, Great Britain? Which then can maintain the war the longeſt?

5. If America increaſes in numbers, ſhe certainly increaſes in ſtrength. But her ſtrength increaſes in other reſpects: The diſcipline of her army increaſes; the ſkill of her officers increaſes, by ſea and land; her ſkill in military manufactures, ſuch as thoſe of ſalt petre, powder, fire arms, cannon, increaſes; her ſkill in manufactures of flax and wool, for the firſt neceſſity, increaſes; her manufactures of ſalt alſo increaſe; and all theſe are augmentations of ſtrength and force to maintain her independence. Further, her commerce increaſes every year: the number of veſſels ſhe has had this year, in the trade to the Weſt-Indies; the number of veſſels arrived in Spain, France, Holland and Sweden; ſhew that her trade is greatly increaſed this year.

But above all, her activity, ſkill, bravery, and ſucceſs in privateering, increaſe every year; the prizes ſhe has made from the Engliſh this year, will defray more than one half of the whole expence of this year's war. I only ſubmit to your conſideration a few hints, which will enable you to ſatisfy yourſelf, by reflection, how faſt the ſtrength and force of America increaſe.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Received by the SANDWICH PACKET.

PARIS, Auguſt 26.

THIS day, being the Anniverſary of St. Louis and kept as the King's birth day; the National Aſſembly ſent a deputation of 60 members, headed by their Preſident, to compliment his Majeſty in the following ſpeech:

"SIRE, The Monarch whoſe revered name is borne by your Majeſty, whoſe virtues are this day celebrated by religion, was, like you, the friend of his people.

"Like you, Sire, he was friendly to French liberty, he protected it by laws which do honor to our annals, but it was not in his power to be its reſtorer.

"This glory, reſerved for your Majeſty, gives you an immortal right to the gratitude and tender veneration of the French.

"Accordingly the names of two Kings ſhall be forever united, who, in the diſtance of ages, are approximated by the moſt ſignal acts of juſtice in favor of their people.

"Sire, the National Aſſembly has ſuſpended its operations for a moment, to ſatisfy a duty which is dear to it, or rather, it does not deviate from the object of its miſſion. To ſpeak to its King of the love and fidelity of the French, is a buſineſs of truly national intereſt, it is fulfilling the moſt ardent of their wiſhes."

His Majeſty made the following anſwer to the Preſident:

"I receive with ſenſibility the teſtimonials of the attachment of the National Aſſembly; it may always reckon on my confidence and my affection."

The King received the deputation with great affability. The Duke of Orleans was the only Prince of the blood preſent at the proceſſion.—His Highneſs, with all his family, were at Court to pay their compliments to the King; and the Dutcheſſes of Orleans and Bourbon (the Duke of Orleans ſiſter) were the only women who entered the King's cabinet.

M. Bailly, in taking his new oath before the King, ſaid, "Sire, I ſwear to your Majeſty to reſpect, and cauſe to be reſpected, your legiſlative authority; I ſwear to maintain and protect the rights of the citizens, and do juſtice to all."

LONDON, AUGUST 28.

According to letters of a very recent date from Madrid, his Catholic Majeſty has taken the precaution of drawing a line of troops from St. Sebaſtian to Gironna, which is acroſs the kingdom where it communicates with France. Inſtructions have alſo been ſent to the dockyards, and every ſeaport of the kingdom, to be very particular in examining ſtrangers, and obliging ſuch as have not real buſineſs to depart the kingdom.

It appears rather extraordinary that no detailed account is yet publiſhed of the engagement between the Swedes and Ruſſians on the 26th ult. but every information confirms that it was a drawn battle, no ſhip being taken or ſunk on either ſide: about 50 men were killed on board the Sweediſh fleet.

The Swedes are preparing for the aſſault of Frederickſham both by ſea and land. The attack will probably be deciſive one way or other. The King is to command in perſon.

Frederickſham is the capital of Ruſſian Finland, and a garriſon of the utmoſt importance.

In the late running fight between the Swedes and Ruſſians, two frigates of the former power abſolutely ſilenced two ſixty-fours of the latter. The Duke of Sudermania, with two other ſhips, were attacked cloſely by five of the largeſt Ruſſian men of war; during which time the Duke made fifteen different ſignals to the Vice Admiral to attack ſuch ſhips as were pointed out before the engagement, but the Admiral did not obey the ſignals, nor fire a ſingle gun: If he had, the Duke avers, that he ſhould moſt aſſuredly have been maſter of at leaſt five Ruſſian men of war.

SEPTEMBER 1.

A gentleman who thought proper to withdraw from Paris, where he has reſided ſome years, reports, that if any foreign auxiliaries ſhould attempt to enter France, it is the determined reſolution of the armed citizens of Paris, Verſailles, Meudon, St. Cloud, Marolles, Senlis, St. Denis, Pady, and the whole Iſle of France, or Province of Paris, to ſeize the King and Queen, and detain them as hoſtages, till the foreigners ſhall return by the way they came, and leave them at liberty to ſettle their own affairs as they ſhall think beſt.

The noble Gallic conteſt for freedom becomes an intereſting object to Britannia's ſons—whoſe generous ſentiments are thus happily expreſſed by Gen. CONWAY.

"And ſhou'd the Genius of this happy iſle,
"On Gallia's ſons at length propitious ſmile;
"While in each breaſt the patriot ſpirit glows,
"We'd hail as BROTHERS, whom we've met as FOES;
"To the ſame point their generous ardor tends:
"The friends to FREEDOM muſt be BRITAIN's friends."

Letters received yeſterday from *Lyons* confirm the late accounts from *Avignon*, the people there have ſhaken off the Papal Government, and put themſelves under that of France—they ſay that they are Frenchmen—that is, they deſire to be as free as they are, and they are certainly right—no obſolete treaties, by which they have been ſold or alienated to the Holy See, ſhould ſtop them—Men ſhould not be treated as beaſts of burthen.

How muſt the licentiouſneſs of the popular party in France, even as repreſented by the miniſterial prints, dwindle in compariſon with a deliberate act of an aſſembly in that country, when under the yoke of kingly power and prieſtly artifice! The circumſtance alluded to is taken from the *Hiſtoire Eccleſiaſtique des Egliſes Reformas au Royaume*, in the year 1562; when the following ſentence was pronounced by the Parliament of Thouloufe upon Teronde, a Proteſtant Advocate, though he was not found guilty!

"M. TERONDE,

"*The Court does not find you are culpable in the leaſt.* However, being very well informed of your inward thoughts, and that you would have been very well pleaſed if your reprobate ſect had gained the victory, they have condemned you to be beheaded, and have confiſcated your eſtate without any exception."

SEPTEMBER 3.

COPY *of the* DECLARATION *of* RIGHTS, *as finally decreed by the* NATIONAL ASSEMBLY *of* FRANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

THE Repreſentatives of the French people, conſtituted in National Aſſembly, conſidering that ignorance, forgetfulneſs, or contempt of the rights of man are the ſole cauſes of public misfortunes, and the corruption of Governments, have reſolved to ſet forth in a ſolemn Declaration, the natural, inalienable, and ſacred Rights of Man; to the end that this Declaration, being conſtantly ſent to all the Members of the Social Body, may perpetually remind them of their Rights and Duties; that the Acts of the Legiſlative and Executive Power, being every inſtant liable to be compared with the object of every political inſtitution, may be more reſpected by them; and that the claims of the Citizens founded henceforward on ſimple and inconteſtible principles, may uniformly turn to the maintenance of the Conſtitution, and to the happineſs of all.

In conſequence, the National Aſſembly acknowledge and declare, in preſence of, and under the auſpices of the Supreme Legiſlator, the following *Rights of Man and Citizen.*

ART. 1. All men are born, and remain free, and equal in rights; ſocial diſtinctions can only be founded on common utility.

ART. 2. The end of every political aſſociation is the preſervation of the natural and impreſcriptible Rights of Man; theſe rights are liberty, property, ſecurity, and reſiſtance to oppreſſion.

ART. 3. The principle of all ſoveriegnty reſides eſſentially in the Nation; no body of men, no individuals can exerciſe any authority but what emanates expreſsly from it.

ART 4. Liberty conſiſts in doing whatever does not injure another; accordingly, the exerciſe of the natural rights of each man, has no other bounds but thoſe which ſecure to other members of ſociety the enjoyment of the ſame rights; theſe can be determined only by the law.

ART. 5. The law ſhould only prohibit actions injurious to ſociety. Nothing can be prevented but what is prohibited by law; nor can any man be conſtrained to do what it does not ordain.

ART. 6. The law is the expreſſion of the general will; all the citizens have the right of concurring perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives, in its formation; it ought to be the ſame for all, whether it protects or whether it puniſhes. All the citizens being equal in its eye, are equally admiſſible to all places, employments and dignities, according to their capacity; and without any other diſtinction, than that of their virtues and their talents.

ART. 7. No man can be accuſed, apprehended, or detained, but in caſes determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has preſcribed. They who ſolicit, expedite, execute, or cauſe to be executed, any arbitrary orders, ſhould be puniſhed; but every citizen, ſummoned or apprehended, by virtue of the law, ſhould inſtantly obey, and he becomes culpable by reſiſtance.

ART. 8. The law ſhould eſtabliſh none but puniſhments ſtrictly and evidently neceſſary; and no man can be puniſhed but by virtue of a law eſtabliſhed and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

ART. 9. Every man being preſumed innocent, until he ſhall have been pronounced guilty, if it be deemed indiſpenſible to apprehend him, every ſpecies of rigour not abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring his perſon, ſhould be ſeverely prohibited by law.

ART. 10. No man can be diſturbed in his opinions, *even religious;* provided their manifeſtation do not trouble the public *order eſtabliſhed by law.*

ART. 11. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the moſt precious rights of man. Every citizen, therefore may freely ſpeak, write and print, under condition of being reſponſible for the abuſe of that liberty in caſes provided for by law.

ART. 12. The ſecurity of the rights of the man and citizen renders a public force neceſſary; that force then is inſtituted for the good of all, and not for the particular advantage of thoſe to whom it is confided.

ART. 13. For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expences of Adminiſtration, a common contribution is indiſpenſible; this ſhould be apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

ART. 14. Each citizen has the right, by himſelf, or his Repreſentatives, to determine the neceſſity of the noble contribution, freely to conſent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of impoſition, the collection and duration of the ſame.

ART. 15. Society has a right to demand an account from every public agent of his adminiſtration.

ART. 16. Every ſociety in which the guaranty of their rights is not ſecured, nor the ſeparation of powers determined, is without a conſtitution.

Theſe are the whole of the articles.

The city of Paris is fifteen miles in circumference, the ſtreets are narrow, the houſes high and every floor is inhabited by a different family; ſo that in proportion to its extent, it is more populous than London.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the peruſal of a letter which he had received from a friend, one of the National Aſſembly, at Paris, the ſon of the unfortunate General Lally, and which ſays,—"I cannot forget the Engliſh blood that rolls in my veins, I cannot forget your glorious conſtitution. To this I adverted, when, on the 2d of the month, I aroſe, and among other things maintained, that in the earlier periods of the French Monarchy, the moſt abſolute of its Princes were no more than the firſt citizens, or Members of the Republic, and that the preſent Government of Great Britain is the image of the Government of Charlemagne.

"If it would ever tend to the true glory and proſperity of any nation, to be ſubjected to the abſolute power of an individual, I would not ſpeak upon this important occaſion; but it is palpable, that in ſuch Governments the intereſt of the Monarch—that is to ſay, his pleaſures, his avarice or his tinſel glory—is promoted by the miſery and oppreſſion of his ſubjects. It is, indeed, pleaſant enough to maintain, that the well-being of twenty-four million of ſouls ought to be equally intruſted to the direction of an individual, in conſequence of his being born of a certain man and woman. Abſolute power in excellent hands may render a people happy; but ſuch hands are ſo rare, and there is ſo little probability of ſeeing a ſeries of ſuch hands, at the head of my Nation, that the people are authoriſed to ſecure their liberties and property by the bulwark of a wiſe and free conſtitution, and it is in this that the glory and proſperity of a nation properly conſiſt."

A more true definition of a free Government was never better given in ſo ſmall a number of words. And this is Comte Lally de Tolendall.

Revolutions in States are the natural conſequences of unpopular and oppreſſive meaſures, and in thoſe caſes, the troops always change to

the ſide of juſtice :—it was ſo in the year 1688 in England—it is ſo in the year 1789 in France.

The late engagement in the North Sea, laſted from 2 o'clock P. M. until night.

The principal loſs on board the Ruſſian fleet was Brigadier Mulofchky who was killed. On board his ſhip 15 other perſons loſt their lives and 62 were wounded from three cannon burſting; his ſhip was on fire no leſs than four times during the action.

In caſe an Imperial ſtandard ſhould be raiſed, which would of courſe enſure protection to all who repair to it—the Comte d'Artois, the Condes, and all the great perſonages who are now in a ſtate of proſcription, would immediately haſten thither, and the Emperor would find himſelf ſurrounded with all the blood royal, and many of the firſt characters in France.

As we cannot ſuppoſe that the French Nobility are ſerious in yielding up their honors, or that the Clergy are in earneſt in giving up their revenues, but firmly believing that they go with the current they cannot ſtem, and encourage the preſent enthuſiaſm for liberty in order to hurry it on to deſtruction, we have no doubt but that the greater part of the Nobility and Clergy, who now compoſe the National Aſſembly, would ſeek the protecting wings of the Imperial Eagle, leaving Meſſieurs le Tiers Etat to deliberate on refined ſyſtems of Government which they cannot comprehend, and M. le Comte de la Fayette to try what great feats can be performed by the Militia of Paris and Verſailles.

M. Neckar's illneſs has terminated in a Tertian fever, and he is obliged to keep his room. He has already had four attacks, and his phyſicians expect three more. One of them obſerved the other day to him, that he only wanted a little repoſe and he would ſoon be well. The Miniſter looking at him ſtedfaſtly replied,—" You muſt find ſome other remedy for the diſeaſe, or I never ſhall be cured."

The King of France has iſſued an ordinance, " declaring an amneſty in favor of all ſoldiers, officers, huſſars, and dragoons who have deſerted their ſtandards without permiſſion ſince the 1ſt of June. He allows them the liberty of rejoining their corps, and aſſures them of an oblivion of all that is paſt, and their re-eſtabliſhment in the rank they held at the time of deſerting."

The amneſty extends to the 1ſt of October next.

Three of the Swiſs Cantons have declared thoſe of their troops traitors, who deſerted their colours under Marſhall Broglio. Some of them found their way back into Switzerland, but had been refuſed to be received into any of the Cantonments.

The reform in the Count d'Artois' houſhold is compleated. It is intended even to ſuppreſs his Council. The young Princes, his children are expected at Paris every day. Moſt people ſeem to wiſh his Highneſs likewiſe to return, for the abſence of ſo many of the blood royal as well as the principal nobility, gives very ſerious cauſe of alarm.

It has been ſaid that the apprehenſion of danger to the perſon of Louis XVI. alone prevents the Count d'Artois from commencing hoſtilities. We repeat it, that the Count and his party, for the preſent, endavour to accompliſh their purpoſe by indirect methods. The King, by lulling the Patriots into a falſe ſecurity, may more effectually promote the views of their enemies.

The duties laid on the importation of ſeveral kinds of goods into the ports of America, are conſiderably leſs than into thoſe of the ports of Europe —Thus we find, that Madeira wine is to be charged 25 cents pr. gallon, and as each cent is the hundredth part of a dollar (equal to a half penny, and two twenty fifths each) the duty is therefore but 14l. 3s. 6d. pr. ton, though in Ireland it is 35l. and ſtill more in England. Other wines are to pay but 15 cents, or at 8l. 10s. 3d. a ton, which is conſiderably lower than port, claret, and other wines pay in thoſe countries. Yarn is to be charged 90 cents for a hundred weight, which is not a halfpenny a pound. The elegantly finiſhed ſort of ſhoes but 5d. 2 5ths a pair, and others 3d. and a ſmall fraction. Earthen ware, pottery, &c. but 10 pr. cent, yet in the treaty between France and England (as alſo with reſpect to ſimilar kinds of goods brought over to Ireland from the ſiſter country in crates) the rate is 25. Teas, ſugars, ſpirits, &c. are to pay but a trivial charge in compariſon of the duties as rated for them in thoſe countries, with a preference, however, given to thoſe goods imported in their own veſſels.—Some materials of manufacture are totally exempted. A trade therefore beyond the Atlantic will be a very deſirable circumſtance, though rather in manufactured goods than the unwrought materials of induſtry.

A very curious experiment has been lately tried, that of proving how far an entire copper veſſel would anſwer the purpoſe of ſailing. Mr. Williams, a joint proprietor of the great copper mines, was the projector, and a very numerous party attended the experiment—Lord Mount Edgecombe, Sir Borlaſe Warren, &c. It was launched at Deptford, and promiſes to anſwer every purpoſe for which it was deſigned.

THE ORIGIN OF LAWS.—AN EXTRACT.

THRICE happy age, the youthful Poet cries,
Ere laws aroſe, ere tyrants bade them riſe;
When all were bleſt to ſhare a common ſtore,
And none were proud of wealth, for none were poor;
No wars, no tumults vex'd each ſtill domain,
No thirſt of empire, no deſire of gain;
No proud great man, nor one who would be great,
Drove modeſt Merit from its proper ſtate;
Nor into diſtant climes would Avarice roam,
To fetch delights for Luxury at home:
Bound by no tyes but thoſe by nature made,
Virtue was law, and gifts prevented trade.

Miſtaken youth! each nation firſt was rude,
Each man a chearleſs ſon of ſolitude,
To whom no joys of ſocial life were known,
Nor felt a care that was not all his own;
Or in ſome languid clime his abject ſoul
Bow'd to a little tyrant's ſtern controul;
A ſlave, with ſlaves his monarch's throne he rais'd;
And in rude ſong his ruder idol prais'd;
The meaner cares of life were all he knew,
Bounded his pleaſures, and his wiſhes few;
But when by ſlow degrees the Arts aroſe,
Taught by ſome conquering friends, who came as foes;
When Commerce, riſing from the bed of caſe,
Ran round the land and pointed to the ſeas;
When Emulation, born with jealous eye,
And Avarice, lent their ſpurs to Induſtry;
Then one by one the numerous laws were made,
Thoſe to controul, and theſe to ſuccour trade;
To curb the inſolence of rude command,
To ſnatch the victim from the Uſurer's hand,
To awe the bold, to yield the wrong'd redreſs,
And feed the poor with Luxury's exceſs.

Like ſome vaſt flood, unbounded, fierce, and ſtrong,
His nature leads ungovern'd man along;
Like mighty bulwarks made to ſtem that tide,
The laws are form'd, and plac'd on every ſide;
When e'er it breaks the bounds by theſe decreed,
New ſtatutes riſe, and ſtronger laws ſucceed;
More and more gentle grows the dying ſtream,
More and more ſtrong the riſing bulwarks ſeem;
Till, like a miner working ſure and ſlow,
Luxury creeps on, and ruins all below;
The baſis ſinks, the ample piles decay,
The ſtately fabric ſhakes and falls away;
Primæval Want and Ignorance come on,
But Freedom, ſovereign boon of life, is gone.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

PROVIDENCE, October 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman lately returned from the Muſkingum, to his friend in this town, dated Morris County, (State of New-York,) Oct. 1.

Mr. MATTIS, a ſurveyor, with his party, were on the 9th of Aug. attacked by the Indians. His party conſiſted of a corporal, ſix ſoldiers, and five New-Englandmen, who were employed in ſurveying near the Great Kenhawa, about 100 miles down the river from Marietta. Two of the party riſing earlier than the others, went to look after their pack-horſes—the remainder, eleven in number, after having riſen, were ſitting on their blankets, when they received an unexpected fire from a party of Indians, not knowing there were any near them. Seven were ſhot dead on the ſpot —the remaining three, with Mr. Mattis, and the two who were looking for their horſes, made their eſcape. The unfortunate perſons killed were ſix ſoldiers, and a New-Englandman by the name of Patchen, from near Boſton. Mr. Mattis and the others made their way down the river, where Col. MEIGS, with a party, were alſo ſurveying. They found them alarmed, as one of the chain-bearers had diſcovered two dogs ahead of them in the woods—they immediately diſcharged their guns, and reloaded, which proved a lucky circumſtance, as the Indians, then lying in ambuſh for them to come on, ſuppoſing themſelves diſcovered, went off, firſt drawing with wet powder, on the bark of a tree, the figure of an Indian tomahawking a man. Col. Meigs, and his party, immediately quitted their employ, and returned ſafe to Marietta. A party of Shawaneſe Indians afterwards took a New-Englandman, (Mr. Gardner) priſoner at Wolf Creek; he was employed in cutting timber for a mill now building at that place, eight miles from Marietta, but being an excellent woodſman, he had the good fortune to make his eſcape, after travelling 60 or 70 miles with them.

" Theſe events have damped the inhabitants a little—but I am in hopes no further miſchief will enſue from the ſavages. A deſcription of that fine country, and the great advantages ariſing from ſettlements there, it is needleſs for me to give.—The lands exceeded my expectation.

BOSTON, October 16.

At a time when our ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT intends a viſit to this metropolis, a correſpondent would urge the propriety of a general illumination, as a teſtimonial of the joy that will undoubtedly be felt upon the occaſion, and would propoſe a public ſubſcription for the purpoſe of ſupplying thoſe perſons with candles, whoſe circumſtances will not permit of ſuch an expence, as undoubtedly their feelings, upon this occaſion will be equal to any of the firſt citizens of this Commonwealth.

SHIP NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh (Ruſſia) dated July 30.

" Laſt week a Swediſh frigate, as ſhe lay at anchor, was taken by a ſmall cutter of 18 guns, the cutter making a warp faſt to her ring bolt and hauling along ſide. Capt. Paul Jones, who was Admiral of the fleet, was taken up on ſuſpicion of a contract with the Swediſh fleet and lays in jail to be tried for his life. Capt. Peter Landar, of Salem, arrived the day before we did."

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 21.

That THE PRESIDENT of the United States is juſtly entitled to the love and reſpect of his fellow citizens, no perſon has the effrontery *explicitly* to deny—becauſe it would be contradicted by the feelings of every friend to the late glorious revolution: But in the view of certain characters—(thank Heaven their number is *very ſmall*) it is a moſt unpardonable ſin to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of attachment and veneration, ſo publicly, as that the world may know, that America is wiſe enough to diſcover who are her beſt friends, or has gratitude enough to *acknowledge* her obligations to them.

That the loweſt degradation of the human character may take place, independent of TITLES, is evident in the lately cited inſtance of the King of Ceylon—who, without that appendage to his political ſtation, receives the adulations of his Courtiers in a ſtile of the loweſt and moſt contemptible idolatry: On the other hand, in the *Roman Republic* the moſt pompous titles were conferred on their Magiſtrates, without producing the leaſt humiliation of ſpirit among the people. From whence it appears that neither Freedom or Slavery are connected with Titles, any further than their adoption has a favorable, or inauſpicious aſpect upon the government.

Patriotiſm is the love of our country, its peace, its proſperity, and glory: It watches with eagle eye, the rights of the people: It is equally concerned for the dignity of the laws: It is peaceable, quiet, and patient—not meanly ſuſpicious, nor weakly credulous: It gives its ſupport to the miniſters of juſtice, and the adminiſtrators of the government: It ſeeks for redreſs of grievances in the line of the conſtitution: It abhors treaſon, traitors, and anarchy; and rejects with abhorrence the machinations of crafty, reſtleſs and unprincipled politicians; men whoſe object is SELF, to the ſacrificing the public intereſt, ſafety, and honor. The voice of true patriots is calmneſs, and conciliation; they delight in works of charity and peace—their plan of conduct is always compatible with the laws of juſtice, truth, and decency.—They may ſuffer for righteouſneſs ſake, for a ſeaſon; but time ſhall eventually unfold their real characters, ſet their merits in a juſt point of light; and the people who have been ſaved by their magnanimity, ſhall embalm their memory in the boſom of their grateful remembrance.

The people of America when under a royal government were reviled by their taſk maſters as being peculiarly addicted to the practice of evading payment of the kings revenue—tho this was doubtleſs a ſlander as particularly pointed at Americans, for the people of Britain purſue a *ſyſtem of ſmuggling* even under the guns of their *guarda coaſtas*.—Yet, as it is of ſo great importance that the fair trader ſhould not be ſacrificed; and that the revenue ſhould not be diminiſhed; and there are *ſome* perſons of ſo perverſe a diſpoſition as to oppoſe the laws for oppoſition ſake; it is of importance that every proper ſtep ſhould be taken to prevent the pernicious practice.—The aſſociation of the merchants in Philadelphia is juſtly conſidered as a ſalutary, and patriotic meaſure; it reflects the higheſt honor on their public ſpirit; and is worthy of imitation by all the great towns and cities on the continent. There was once a time when a glorious ſpirit of emulation pervaded the States in the defence of our country! Shall we be leſs virtuous, leſs emulative to *ſecure* the bleſſings of peace and of good government, the precious rewards of our labors, toils and dangers? This ſecurity muſt ariſe from furniſhing THE MEANS to ſupport the Conſtitution. The impoſt ſyſtem is ſo univerſally preferred to all other modes of taxation, that it may be emphatically ſtiled the PEOPLE'S OWN PLAN; and to violate the revenue laws, will be to inſult the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE.

It is an old obſervation—*Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof* The mind that is continually brooding o'er ills *in futuro*, realizes the miſery it anticipates, in its preſent feeling, and lays up a ſtock on intereſt; but the influences of a bright hope of happineſs in reſerve, brightens preſent affliction, and braces up the mind for future contingencies. It would be well for the gloomy croakers againſt the new government, and its adminiſtration, to refreſh their memories by recurring to their paſt predictions—As every event that has tranſpired, ſerves to ſhew how incompetent they have been, and ſtill are to penetrate into futurity.

If the friends of the new Conſtitution, had diſcovered on all occaſions, that bitter, and uncharitable ſpirit; that inſolent, and haughty deportment; that vindictive, and revengeful temper, which have marked the conduct and deſignated the publications of the enemies to the ſyſtem, America would have juſt cauſe to tremble. Men, who upon all occaſions brand thoſe who differ from them with the moſt opprobrious epithets; impute the vileſt motives, to characters, honored by the public confidence; and ſtick at nothing to excite clamours, jealouſies and confuſion; would, if cloathed with power, prove the moſt execrable tyrants that ever blaſted the happineſs of mankind.

THE PRESIDENT.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boſton, to the Editor, dated October 16.

" We have a rumour, that Gen. WASHINGTON, our beloved Preſident, intends a viſit to this metropolis: And we all hope it is true. Our old men wiſh, ere they bow their grey hairs to the grave, to ſee the MAN who has bid their ſetting ſun go down in peace. Thoſe leſs aged, wiſh to teſtify their gratitude to the political ſaviour of their country, and to redouble thoſe attentions to the Father, which they once paid to his ADOPTED SON*—and our children wiſh, or their parents for them, to be able to liſp the name of the HERO, who has deſtroyed, under Heaven, the manacles prepared for them.—The gratulating ſong of every *Being* in this metropolis ſhall bid him welcome—thrice welcome!"

* The Marquis de la FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from Stratford, October 19.

" The PRESIDENT of the United States arrived here on the 17th inſt. The independent company of matroſſes, under the command of Lieutenant WETMORE, was paraded, and fired a federal ſalute on the occaſion. They afterwards eſcorted the Preſident on his journey as far as the ferry, who very politely noticed theirs and the citizens reſpectful attentions.

" The VICE PRESIDENT, who arrived here on the 15th, was alſo received with military honors."

ARRIVALS.——NEW-YORK.

Monday Sloop Union, Watſon, Philadelphia.
Three Friends, Sable, Turks-Iſland.
Brig Nancy, Bernard, Cape-Francois.
Sloop Dolphin, Burnett, Martinico.

A few THOUGHTS concerning a proper MONEY of ACCOUNT.

BY A GENTLEMAN OF VIRGINIA.

ALTHO, for various reasons, what are called the precious metals be more proper than any other commodity to be the standard, by reference to which the value of other things may be ascertained, yet there seems to be some impropriety even in this; because neither gold nor silver carries the same unchanging value at all times, and that which is to be applied as the measure of other things ought itself to be fixed: It is still more improper that gold and silver should *both* be admitted as a *common* standard; because they are not only liable to fluctuate, but to fluctuate *in relation to each other*; yet, when thus admitted, tho one of them should sink in value more than the other, and even tho one of them should have sunk, while the other may have risen in value, they are equally legal, however inconsistent, measures.

That a debt, due now, be paid at an equal value, at whatever distant time the payment be made, it seems necessary to adopt a money of account purely imaginary; for every thing, which is real, is exposed to the danger of fluctuation. This might (respecting the various denominations, or the money-unit and its parts) be framed on many different models. One, as eligible perhaps as any other, would be to count in units, dimes, cents, and mills, so that each inferior denomination should be, to that next above it, as one to ten. It may be a matter of no great moment, what degree of value we may think proper to mark by our money-unit; this is in itself arbitrary; but when once by arbitrary appointment that comes to be fixed, the rule of proportion obtains, and from that fixed point gives a scale for every superior or inferior value; just as the thermometer is capable of graduations infinitely diversified as to any particular degree of heat or cold; but whatever degree you may chuse for designating any certain moment of heat respect must be had to that throughout the whole scale. Suppose that at the present time 4dwt. of gold and 30z. of silver should be of equal value, and that such value were expressed by one unit, considered merely as a measure, and not as equivalent to the thing measured. You would thus have a steady immutable standard; and a debt, not consisting of a certain quantity of gold, but of a certain *value*, measured in this imaginary money, and payable in gold or silver, would at every period of time retain the same value, whatever may be the intermediate fluctuations of gold, or silver, or other commodities.—Suppose for instance, a debt of 15 units, 8 dimes, 7 cents, and 5 mills, or 15,875 units; this according to the above hypothesis would be now equal to 3 oz. 3 dwt. 12 grs. of gold, and to 47 oz. 12 dwt. 12 grs. of silver, and if present payment be made should be discharged in that ratio: But let silver fall in value 5 per cent. and gold encrease in like proportion, then the same debt would be justly discharged by the payment of about 3 oz. and 11½ grs. of gold, or 50 oz. 2 dwt. 15 grs. (nearly) of silver. This would be to consider gold and silver (according to their real natures) as commodities, whose vibrating values are estimated, at various periods, by a fixed standard. According to this idea, we ought to forbear the connecting our imaginary unit with a certain quantity of gold or silver, by any perpetual tie; they may, indeed, meet at particular times; but this is only an accidental concurrence, and will not justify the assumption of them as equivalent expressions, or common measures. And if, in the progress of human affairs, differences prevail in the value of things which once may have been equal, or greater or lesser differences than formerly obtained, it is surely beyond the reach of political power to alter the nature of things; no government can by it's mere fiat make that valuable among men which men do not value, or give to any thing a greater value than from general consent it bears. Any piece of gold or silver is received in it's currency, not as a certain value is stamped on it by authority, but as it is known to contain a certain quantity of either metal; and when government unnecessarily assigns to it a certain value, it but conforms (or should conform) to the antecedent opinion and appreciation of mankind. The true use of coin seems to be nothing more than to give a public assurance of the fineness of the metal, and the quantity of it contained in the piece at the time of coining. And if by fraud or accident (no matter which) that quantity be impaired, the value of the piece is lessened, and it ought to be a tender for only it's present quantity, according to the market value of gold or silver at the time of the tender.

In this arrangement of a money account I have made no alteration in that lately chosen by Congress, except in the money-unit, which I fancied it better to call units than dollars, lest as the latter is the name of a known coin, the use of that name should lead us to attach to it the idea of a certain piece of money; which the present plan would cautiously avoid.

On a superficial view, it might seem to be a valid objection to such a plan, that in cases of dispute about the just amount of the payment to be made, the debtor is deprived of the means of knowing, with certainty, what quantity of gold or silver he ought to tender, and the creditor what he ought to receive; both which evils would be avoided by measuring the debt in counters, which should also be *equivalent to it*, and consequently, being transfered to the creditor, would precisely discharge it. We ought, however, to consider, that however certain a debt may be by the original contract, disputes may afterwards arise concerning the balance, either thro' various reckonings of money paid, or various appreciations of commodities received by the creditor, where no valuation has been made of them between the parties, or there is a difference of belief as to the valuation made; and that those, or some of those things must be the most usual source of disputation: In which cases, and in all those where disputes happen about the value of commodities sold, or of services performed, where they make the basis of the *demand*, not of the *discount*, and have not been by the contract fixed in their value, it must unavoidably happen, that the same objection (if it be one) will recur. And every dispute between debtor and creditor, from whatever source it arise, supposes a degree of uncertainty in the quantum of the debt. On all those occasions the debtor must take care to tender a payment at least adequate, and the creditor not refuse a tender which he is not sure is inadequate: In that line of conduct only there is safety, if, considering the various judgments of men, absolute certainty can in those cases be expected—But if this uncertainty must be considered as an evil, it is an evil not peculiar to this plan; for every other seems to be exposed to it.

In laying public taxes of any sort, defined by such a measure as is here proposed, it might be convenient to define also, by the same standard, the value of gold and silver to be received by the collectors, that their emoluments may be neither more nor less than were intended for them, and the burdens of the people neither heavier nor lighter than the public needs require. This might be annually adjusted at the time of imposing the tax; in which adjustment, the accidental variations of the precious metals (if there should be any) might be attended to, and so all those inconveniences, which would result from a permanent fixing of their values, be avoided.

(The remainder on Saturday.)

An ESSAY *on* FREE TRADE *and* FINANCES.

(Concluded from our last.)

I AM of opinion 'tis quite time to quit this childish miniature of councils, and adopt something up to the full life, and propose some system to our people that will, when executed, be effective and sufficient for its purpose. I imagine such a proposal would find our people full enough of sense to discuss it, candour to approve of it, and zeal to promote it.

But if you will continue to believe that my high scale of tax will stupify our people with terror on first sight of the dreadful, dreary object, I will seriously ask you if you are acquainted with one individual, who you think would be likely to hang himself, or run distracted, or give up the American union or independence, on being told, that he must for the rest of his life pay a dollar a gallon tax on distill'd spirits and wine, a duty equal to the first cost on silks, cambricks, lawns, muslin, laces, jewellery, and so on thro' all the grades of the tax I propose. Or how does the dreadful spectre affect your own constitution, does it make your own blood run cold and stiffen in your veins. As you are mostly men of fashion and fortune, I conceive you will be as deeply interested in the tax as the most of your constituents, and you may pretty well judge of their feelings by your own. I do not apprehend that your anxiety is excited at all for yourselves, but for your people; but can't you suppose that your constituents have sense to discern the necessity and utility of a public measure, judgement and patriotism to approve it, and firmness to bear the burden of it, as well as you. Some objects, when seen through a mist, or at a distance, appear frightful and cloathed with terrors, which all vanish on a nearer view, and more close inspection. Some disagreeable things, when they come home to our feelings, are found to have less pain than distent expectation painted out. Let us suppose and realize to ourselves then, that my scale of tax was adopted and become habitual to the people, can you imagine that the country would be thereby rendered a whit the worse, or more inconvenient to live in, than if the tax was not paid? or if you can't come quite up to this, do you conceive the inconvenience of the tax paid in this way, by any comparison so heavy and burdensome, as the present tax on polls and estates, or any other that has ever been practised or proposed of equal product, would be to the people at large.

I do not know how far our people at large are impressed with a sense of the importance of our union; it is, in my opinion, an object of the utmost weight, I conceive that the very existence of our respectability abroad; the interest which we are to derive from our connexions with foreign nations, and our security against foreign and domestic insults and invasions, all depend on it, and even our independence itself cannot be supported without it, and as I know well that the attachment of our people to their independence is almost universal, I should suppose that our union, which is so closely and inseparably connected with it, would likewise be an equal object of their attachment and concern; if this is the case, I cannot be persuaded that our people will revolt against any reasonable and necessary means of supporting both the one and the other, and as the tax I propose appears to me the only possible and practicable means, any how within our power, which can be adequate to this great purpose, I cannot say that I shudder to propose such a tax; but I think we may safely presume on the good sense of our people, their patience and discernment of their interests, enough to expect their concurrence in the measure, and even chearfulness and zeal in supporting it.

But if this cannot be obtained, I can add no more, I have no conception that the Americans either are or ought to be governed against their consent or that the collection of taxes, of any kind, or in any mode, can be made with success, whilst an opinion becomes general among the people, that the taxes are unnecessary, unjust, or improperly applied.

I think it would not be very difficult to make out the detail of particulars necessary to form the plan or system, both of the tax and its collection, on the principles herein urged; but the whole is humbly submitted to the consideration of the public, who, I hope, are enough impressed with the importance of the subject, and the necessity of adopting some decisions relating to it, without delay, to induce every one to give it that attention that its nature and weight requires, and which our present critical circumstances make indispensable to our political salvation.

I do not set myself up to propose systems of political union, and plans of revenue, because I think myself the fittest and most capable man to do it; but because I am convinced that every system of this sort must be the work of *one mind*, carefully and deeply comprehending the whole subject, and fitting all the parts to each other, so that every part may form a coincidence with the rest. It is scarcely possible for twenty or thirty men of the best abilities collected in a room together, to do this; either of them might do it alone, but all of them together cannot. The twenty together may examine the system or plan, when made and proposed, and note its faults, but even then they cannot mend them, without danger of destroying its uniformity, they must do as you do with your cloathes which don't fit, send for the taylor who made them, point out the faults, and direct him to take them home, and make the alterations.

Any man of a clear head may comprehend his own thoughts, but cannot so well enter into those of another. You might as well set twenty watchmakers to make a watch, and assign to each his wheel; tho' each wheel should be exquisitely finished, it would be next to a miracle if the teeth and diameters fitted each other, so as to move with proper uniformity together; if this great work is done, some body must do it, some body must begin. A moderate genius may hit on, and propose a thought which a richer mind may improve to the greatest advantage. If I can attain this honor, I shall have my reward, and please myself with the hope, that I may be, in some degree useful to the country I love, which gave me birth, and in which I expect to leave my posterity.

Philadelphia, 24th March, 1783.

FINIS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

ABSTRACT of JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1789.

The Senate proceeded to elect a Door-keeper, and James Mathers was chosen.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Maclay, Mr. Strong, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Few, and Mr. Wingate, be a committee, to bring in a bill for organizing the Judiciary of the United States.

Ordered, That Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Lee, Mr. Strong, Mr. Maclay, and Mr. Bassett, be a committee to prepare a system of rules to govern the two Houses in cases of conference, and to take under consideration the manner of electing chaplains, and to confer thereupon with a committee of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the same committee prepare a system of rules for conducting business in the Senate. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

The Senate proceeded by ballot to the choice of a Secretary. Samuel Allyne Otis, Esq. was elected.

The respective petitions of Abraham Okee, Cornelius Maxwell, and Abraham Mitchell, praying to be employed as attendants on the Senate, were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate proceeded to elect a messenger, and Cornelius Maxwell was appointed. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

The memorial of John Bryce was read, praying to be employed as Book-binder, &c. to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Ordered, That Mr. Langdon, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Few, be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for receiving the President; and that they be empowered to confer with any committee of the House of Representatives, that may be appointed for that purpose. Adjourned to Saturday next.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

The Senate assembled: Present—From *New-Hampshire*, Mr. Langdon, and Mr. Wingate—*Massachusetts*, Mr. Strong—*Connecticut*, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Ellsworth—*New-Jersey*, Mr. Paterson, and Mr. Elmer—*Pennsylvania*, Mr. Maclay—*Delaware*, Mr. Bassett *Virginia*, Mr. Lee—*Georgia*, Mr. Few.

Adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

Present, as on Saturday, except Mr. Paterson, who had leave of absence.

The Hon. Ralph Izard, from the State of South Carolina, the Hon. Charles Carrol, from the State of Maryland, and the Hon. George Read, from the State of Delaware, severally produced their credentials, and took their seats in the Senate.

The report of the Committee appointed the 7th inst. upon a system of rules for conducting business in the Senate, was read, and ordered to lie until to-morrow for consideration.

On motion, *Ordered*, That a committee of three, on the part of the Senate, be appointed to confer with any committee, on the part of the House of Representatives, instructed to that purpose, upon the future disposition of the papers in the office of the late Secretary of Congress, and report; and that Mr. Johnson, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Maclay be the committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the committee appointed the 9th instant, to determine the ceremonial proper to be observed on the reception of the President, be empowered to consider what arrangements are necessary for the reception of the Vice President, and to confer with any committee the House may instruct to that purpose.

On motion, *Ordered*, That Mr. Lee, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Few, be a committee to consider and report upon the communications made on the 6th inst. from the Mayor, &c. of the city of New-York, tendering to Congress the use of the City-Hall.

On motion, *Ordered*, That an addition of one from each State not having a member already on the Committee, be added to the Committee of the 7th of April, to bring in a bill for organizing the Judiciary of the United States, and Mr. Carrol, and Mr. Izard, were joined. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

The Hon. Tristram Dalton, from the State of Massachusetts, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his seat in the Senate.

On the report of the Committee appointed the 13th inst. to take into consideration the letter and communications from the Mayor of the city of New-York,

Ordered, That the following letter be written to the Mayor of the City of New-York, by the President; and that nothing further for the present be done in this business.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 14, 1789.

SIR,

THE Senate have considered the letter that you were pleased to address to their House on the 6th inst. and they entertain a proper sense of the respect shewn to the General Government of the United States, by providing so commodious a building for the accommodation of Congress, as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city have appropriated to that use. The appointment of Mr. Shaw, to the care of the public Hall would be very agreeable to the Senate; but in their idea such appointment must depend upon a legislative act for creating the office, and then the officer to fill it will come constitutionally from the nomination of the President of the United States, with the approbation of Senate. In the mean time the Senate have no objection to the Mayor and Aldermen appointing such person to the care of the Hall as they deem worthy of such trust.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(SIGNED.) *The PRESIDENT of the SENATE.*

The Hon. James Duane, Esq.

The rules and orders as reported by the Committee were again read, and ordered to lie for consideration.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Mr. Read, Mr. Elsworth, and Mr. Lee, were appointed to consider of the utility of printing the journals weekly, and furnishing the members with copies; and the same committee are instructed to determine the mode of keeping the journals, and report. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

The Committee appointed the 7th of April, to prepare a system of rules to govern the two Houses in cases of conference, to take into consideration the manner of electing chaplains, and to confer thereon with a Committee of the House of Representatives, *Reported*, That they had conferred on the business with a Committee of the House of Representatives for that purpose appointed; Whereupon, *Resolved*, That in every case of an amendment to a bill agreed to in one House, and dissented to in the other, if either House shall request a conference, and appoint a Committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a Committee to confer, such Committees shall, at a convenient time to be agreed on by their Chairman, meet in the conference Chamber, and state to each other, verbally, or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses, for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

The Committee above mentioned further reported,

"That two Chaplains of different denominations be appointed to Congress, for the present session, the Senate to appoint one, and give notice thereof to the House of Representatives, who shall thereupon appoint the other, which Chaplains shall commence their services in the Houses that appoint them, but shall interchange weekly. Which was also accepted.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT *for allowing certain* Compensation *to the* Judges *of the* Supreme *and other* Courts *and to the* Attorney-General *of the* United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed to the judges of the supreme and other courts of the United States, the yearly compensations hereinafter mentioned, to wit; to the chief justice four thousand dollars; to each of the justices of the supreme court three thousand five hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Maine one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of New Hampshire one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of Massachusetts twelve hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Connecticut one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of New-York fifteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of New-Jersey one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of Pennsylvania sixteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Delaware eight hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Maryland fifteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Virginia eighteen hundred dollars; to the judge of the district of Kentucky one thousand dollars; to the judge of the district of South-Carolina eighteen hundred dollars; to the judge of district of Georgia fifteen hundred dollars; and to the attorney-general of the United States fifteen hundred dollars; which compensations shall commence from their respective appointments, and be paid at the treasury of the United States in quarterly payments.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, SEPTEMBER 23, 1789.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

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